

	<p style="text-align: center;">Response Plan Update CBRNE Components</p>	
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Instructions for completion:

- Add the attached CBRNE components to your existing school safety response plans.
- The enclosed templates may be reformatted to fit current district/school plans.
 - Staff and principal response components in each template are considered mandatory in any reformatted response plan.

CHEMICAL

Attack/Accident

NOTE: Most chemical agents do not produce a visible cloud

Indicators of Chemical Hazard

- Blisters or rashes
- Unusual liquid droplets or oily film
- Unexplained odors
- Unexplained coughing, fatigue, tearing in eyes, dizziness
- Unexplained animal sickness or death

STAFF

- If a chemical attack or release is suspected, notify the principal's office immediately
 - Advise of injuries/anyone in immediate danger
 - If evident, notify principal's office of adverse physical symptoms present
- Stay calm and keep students calm
- Remain in room with door and windows closed. Await further instructions
- Take attendance and keep class roster in your possession
- If outside with students, seek shelter immediately
- Have students cover nose and mouth with handkerchief or other material

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

- If chemical attack or release is suspected, turn off HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning) systems
- Call **Emergency 9-1-1** and notify administration
- Control building ingress/egress
- Use PA announcement directing staff and students to remain in classrooms or move to a pre-designated safe/assembly area
 - Only at the direction of the incident commander
- Conduct attendance audit of visitors, staff and students
- Public announcement through local emergency manager or broadcast media

BIOLOGICAL

Attack/Release/Outbreak

Indicators of Biological Incident

- **Symptoms may not present themselves for 1-20 days**, depending on the biological agent, and may include
 - Fever, headache, chills, sweating, weakness and fatigue
 - Respiratory distress, difficulty talking or eating
 - Joint and muscle pain
 - Nausea

STAFF

- Notify principal's office

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

- Call **Emergency 9-1-1** and notify administration
 - Ensure local health department contacted
- Conduct attendance audit of visitors, staff and students

NOTE: Establishment of information sharing system with public health officials to report excessive/unusual student absenteeism should be considered

Consider: Establishing a location for evacuation, decontamination, or quarantine at the direction/approval of the incident commander.

RADIOLOGICAL Attack/Release

Indicators of Radiological Exposure

- **Symptoms usually do not appear for 2-6 hours**, even with high doses.
- Some symptoms may include:
 - Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, fatigue, headache

STAFF

- Close windows and doors
- Ensure that students **do not** chew gum, eat, drink or place objects in their mouth
- Have students cover nose and mouth with handkerchief or other material
- Take attendance
- Wait for further direction from school administration

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

- **Call 9-1-1** immediately and notify administration
- Public address announcement to staff
- Control building ingress/egress
- Turn off HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning) system
- Ensure windows and doors are closed
- Maintain a closed campus until evacuation or decontamination procedures are implemented by incident commander
- If within 10 mile radius of incident, shelter in place until evacuation procedures are initiated
- Conduct attendance audit of visitors, staff and students

If possible and practical:

- Keep exposure time to a minimum
- Establish a location for evacuation and decontamination at the direction/approval of the incident commander
- Contact your local Emergency Manager for recommendations
- For those buildings within the Ten Mile Emergency Planning Zone of a nuclear power plant, please refer to required response plans or protocols

NUCLEAR Attack/Release

The explosion of a nuclear bomb, the use of nuclear weapons, usable fissile material, and the seizure or sabotage of nuclear facilities

- Detonation of a thermal nuclear bomb
- Bombing of nuclear facility or transportation vehicle (freeway)
- Use of a dirty bomb
 - Use an explosive device to disseminate radioactive material
- Dissemination of radioactive materials with a spray device

NOTE: the amount of radiation from a “dirty bomb” is unlikely to give you radiation sickness or cancer (dependent on time, rate, distance)

STAFF

PRINCIPAL’S OFFICE

Call **Emergency 9-1-1** and notify administration
Await further instructions

Conduct attendance audit of visitors, staff and students

Refer to “Radiological Release/Incident” template

EXPLOSION

Approximately 70% of terrorist events involve the use of explosives. Explosives can be used to disperse other hazardous materials. Types of explosions are:

- Mechanical
- Chemical
- Nuclear/Radiological

STAFF

Written, email, verbal or call-in explosion threat

OR

Upon discovery of potential explosive device:

- Stay calm
- Inform principals office via messenger or building telephone
- **Do not** operate radios or electronic equipment
- Evacuate to designated assembly area, leaving doors open as you exit
 - Recommend 1,000 feet distance minimum
 - **Do not** remove any items from the building as you exit
- Take attendance
 - Report any missing students to principal's office immediately
- **Do not** re-enter building

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

Written, email, verbal or call-in explosion threat

OR

Upon discovery of potential explosive device:

- Upon notification, call **Emergency 9-1-1** and notify administration
- Use messenger to signal evacuation of staff and students to designated assembly area
 - Radio signals and/or electronic devices can activate explosive devices. **Do Not Use:**
 - Radios
 - Cell Phones
 - Electronic bells/public address system
- Report any unaccounted students to first responder on scene
 - Fire
 - Police
 - Emergency Medical Services
- Conduct attendance audit of visitors, staff and students